Fight Over Utah Republican Platform.

SUGAR VICTORY

ADMINISTRATION INDORSED IN GENERAL TERMS.

Senator Beveridge Made a Speech in Which He Favored President's

Cuban Policy.

A dispatch from Ogden, Utah, last night says: The republican state convention today nominated Joseph Howell of Wellsville, Cache county, for Congress, and Judge William McCarty of Sevier county for supreme court justice, and adopted a platform in which mention of Cuban reciprocity was omitted. On this point the beet sugar interests of the state won after a somewhat bitter and protracted debate in the committee on resolutions.

Friends of Congressman Sutherland, who was one of the republican "insurgents" on the reciprocity question in the last session of Congress, were determined that specific indersement of the President's 'Cutan policy should have no place in the platform, and they prevailed. In this they were aided by the sugar people, who insisted that a compromise platform cordially indorsing President Roosevelt's administration be adopted, but leaving out direct reference to the proposed 20 per cent reduction. So strong was the feeling that had the origi-nal program as regards the order of busi-ness been carried out it is probable that an unpleasant incident would have en-

Senator Beveridge of Indiana was scheduled to deliver a speech this evening, marking the formal opening of the republi-can campaign in Utah. This program was changed last night to have Senator Bever-idge speak at the close of the morning session today. When the beet sugar sympa-thizers heard of this they openly threatened to give him a hostile reception, believing it a plan to influence the convention in favor of a Cuban reciprocity plank, the result being that the program was changed. Senator Beveridge speaking this evening. Then, with the platform adopted, the delegates more than made up for their refusal to hear him in the morning by greeting him with wild cheering.

For Roosevelt in 1904.

An amendment to the platform offered by Congressman Sutherland, declaring it to be the sense of the convention that "President Roosevelt be nominated for President in 1904 as his own successor," was carried with a cheer, the delegates standing in their seats and cheering for some time. The platform, as adopted, deplores the death of President McKinley, recognizes in Theodore Roosevelt his worthy successor and expresses unqualified approval of his administration. It indorses the republican national platform of 1900, favors the pro-tective tariff as it now exists, recognizes the right of labor to organize for its own protection, and favors a national board of arbitration to decide controversies between capital and labor. It favors the passage of laws providing for governmental supervision and control of trusts. It condemns njust and oppressive aggregations of capital," but also condemns the "demo-eratic policy of destruction" as regards corporations; democratic assaults on the army and navy are condemned as being purely partisan and productive of rebellion and bloodshed. The government is con-gratulated on the final steps toward building an interoceanic canal. Stringent immigration laws are demanded. Senator Kearns' efforts to open the Uin-

On the subject of trusts Senator Beve-"The only law ever enacted to regulate them was passed by a republican Congress;

the only President who ever attempted to enforce that law was our republican president, Theodore Roosevelt." The tariff is not the parent of trusts. If it is, why did not trusts develop during the Morrill war tariff, that lasted from the civil war to the enactment of disastrous Wilson tariff. If the tariff causes trusts why did they first appear in free trade England. If trusts exist in different countries with different tariff systems, must we not look deeper for their cause? And is not that cause to be found in the complex conditions of modern life? The individual dealer, the little corporation of a generation ago could not produce and distribute the necessities of modern life. When each community was sep-arated from the rest of the nation because there was no means of communication, its wants could be supplied by individuals and small concerns. But the railroad, the telegraph, all the agencies of modern commu-nication have knit the nation into a single community, and individuals acting separatelonger do the work required by modern life; and organizations of industry become vaster than the little concerns of the old days, as the consolidated industrial nation is vaster than the little separate communities of the old days. Organization of industry simply keeps pace with the organization of society."

"What is the general result? Is it better for the merchant, manufacturer or farmer who ships over railways to have the little short separate lines of twenty-five years ago, or is it better for them that those lines are so consolidated into systems sweeping to the farthest city markets and to the na-tion's ocean ports? The little lines of road are what you had a generation ago; the trunk line is what you have today. And yet, then you paid 20 to 400 per cent more freight on every pound of grain and every box of merchandise you shipped than you

Another Phase of the Case.

"Is it better for the 2,000,000 laborers employed by railways to work for the little Mnes that existed twenty-five years ago or for the mighty railway consolidations that employ them today? The little separate lines of a generation ago, acting in competition, without scientific or sensible connection, paid their laborers 15 to 50 per cent less in wages than the same men receive today; and statistics show that hun-dreds of those little lines went into the hands of receivers every year. Often their laborers lost their wages utterly. Today hundreds of thousands more of men are employed by railways at higher wages than ever before; receiverships are almost unknown, and no railway laborer loses a dollar of his wage. And yet the opposition to the government demands the dissolution of these consolidations."

These modern conditions have caused se modern industrial developments, not the tariff, not the favor of the government. not legislation nor the want of it. Destruc-tion of the tariff, therefore, would not destroy trusts. It would merely create inter-national trusts. English, American and German trusts would combine instead of compete. But until American industries shall dominate the industries of the rest of the world; until the United States becomes the permanent banking house of the nation; until we have grown so great that we are the controlling influence in international commercial policy, American trusts are better for us than international trusts."

Have Not Oppressed the People.

"Have these organizations extorted money from the people? Examine the scale of the cost of the necessaries of life during the last generation and you will find a steady decline in prices. Have these organizations thrown labor out of employment? Why, then, are more men employed at higher wages in the United States than ever be-fore-more employed in proportion to the population than in any other country on the globe. Have they reduced the wealth of the people? Why then have the deposits of workingmen in savings banks increased? Why have the farmers of the nation during the very period of the formation of trusts paid off the mortgages on their farms which were placed there before the period of trusts began? And why should organizations of commerce and industry seek to im-poverish the people, since their only source of profit is the prosperity of the people? They can make money only by selling what they can produce; and they cannot sell if the people have no money to buy."

Senator Beveridge then discussed the evils of trusts, and declared that there were three: First, the watering of stocks which defrauded the innocent purchaser of the liberty, we instruct them in liberty.

Open Until 9 O'clock Tomorrow Evening.



OMORROW brings to the front a host of most extraordinary specials which have come to us through the watchfulness and energy of our great buying corps-specials which hold out to our great public chances for saving which strengthen the prediction that a new and greater and better Saturday record will be made than any gone before. With such extraordinary inducements for your coming, how could it be otherwise?

Your Purchases Will Be Charged if You Wish.

Splendid-Wearing School Suits, \$2.49!

Good-looking, good-fitting, good-wearing-that's the Hecht Clothing. Value for value, there's nothing like it at the prices, not only in Washington, but the country over. And that "satisfactory wear or a new suit" guarantee has made friends of thousands upon thousands of parents for this Boys' Department. \$2.49 never before bought so good a suit for the boy-most stores say \$5 for suits of equal quality-\$3.98 is the regular price here. They're remarkably well made in neat dark mixtures, best fancy cheviots; double-breasted styles. It's a sale we've arranged with a special view to fitting out the boys for school—and the saving should and will bring an army of parents to-

Young Men's Suits, \$6.50.

A big saving chance for the young men, 16 to 19 years—a special lot of Long Pants Suits in the fall weights, tasteful dark mixed effects, regularly sold at \$10. For the school preparing—\$6.50.

Boys' 75c. Knee Pants,

Boys' strictly All-wool Knee Pants, splendidly made, patent waistband; long wearing and good looking; a new pair if they don't meet your every expectation.

Boys' Pleated Waists, $12\frac{1}{2}c$.

Best quality Merrimac Percale Waists, pleated back and front; tasteful stripe and figure effects; all sizes; will stand hardest wear and always look well.

Fashion's Pre-eminent Leaders in

High-Class Tailor-Made Dress Skirts.

Every woman knows that this Skirt Department creates styles as well as shows the best the world produces. Being skirt makers on a large scale it is but natural that the leadership should be ours. Nothing that's new and to be popular but you'll find here at the least prices. Four examples—

The New Fall Suits, \$9.98.

bring you in for a look at the new styles the price for tomorrow

will be \$9.98. The suits are tailored in the best possible manner,

and show a number of the new season's styles at their best; blue,

black and brown. Eton, blouse and close-fitting styles; trimmings

\$3.98 for the New Fall Silk Waists.

introductory price of \$3.98 instead of \$5.98, the real value, we ex-

pected a large response. But it was larger than we anticipated.

The second lot go on sale tomorrow morning. They are the new-

est and handsomest styles, and most desirable colors, including

black and white. They are beautifully designed, with elaborate

hemstitching and clusters of tucks back and front. Cuffs, collar

and sleeves represent the newest styles and shapes, and the waists

are in all respects examples of the handsomest productions for the

coming season. Tomorrow at \$3.98 instead of \$5.98.

When we announced the sale of the new Silk Waists at the

in a variety of choice and handsome effects.

\$12.98 and \$14.98 are the values and "worth" prices-but to

New and Styllsh Walking Skirts, gray, black and blue, \$1.98 splendidly made; the quality made to sell at \$2.98.

At Fine All-wool Cheviot Serge Dress Skirts, black and blue, nleely tailored, rows of silk stitching on flounce; will sell at double after the opening of the serger.

New Oxford Gray, Blue and Black Walking Skirts, made with the very stylish slot seams; 4 rows of fine tailor stitching; very high grade; will bring \$5.98 later.

Very High Grade and Styl-ish Dress Skirts, in blue and black Lymansville cheviot, smartly designed, with silk \$3.98 band trimming: tailored in the best manner; \$5.98 will be the price.

Now for the Children's School Shoes.

The thousands of parents who depend upon this Shoe Department for the best wearing footwear for the children will welcome these special Saturday reductions on the needed School Shoes. The saving is both substantial and timely-

Girls' Strictly Solid and Neat Spring-heel Lace Shoes, sizes 5 to 8; regu-larly 75c. Also Little Boys' Shoes, sizes up to 10, neat shapes and excel-lent for wear.

Misses' Stylish Shapes in Chrome Kid Lace Shoes, sizes up to 2; regular 98c.' value. Also Boys' and Youths' High and Low Shoes, some selling regu-larly as high as \$1.25.

Boys' and Girls' Ele-gant Quality Shoes, in a big variety; \$1.25 and \$1.50 kinds. Also Ladies' sizes in Spring-heel and Heel, Lace and Button; sold always at \$1.50.

Boys' and Men's Sizes Calf Steel-shod Lace Shoes, regularly \$2; also Ladies' and Misses' kinds; the quality sold by all Shoe stores at \$2 and well worth it.

Men's Ultra-Stylish Fall Clothing.

Lines Never So Great-Prices Never So Small.

Here's the first gun in the Fall Clothing campaign - the beginning of the season which we have determined shall surpass every past season in greatness of service rendered and in ability to clothe the men of Washington at the smallest possible outlay.

time-the guarantee which opened the eyes of clothing sellers is a wonderful one. It's this-if a Hecht-sold garment does not give satisfaction after reasonable wear, YOU being the judge, a new garment is to be yours without turning the word. No ifs or ands about it. That's why every man feels that he can depend upon the quality assurance if it's Hecht clothing. We take all

These \$10 Suits are the grade you'd pay \$12.50 for anywhere, and feel that you'd gotten the worth of your money. Guaranteed every thread wool-the newest and most popular fall and winter styles-just the rith weights. The lines are spick and span in

covert cloth-extra short and medium lengths. \$7.75 will be the

Closing Out the Medium-Weight Trousers.

\$3.50.

\$2.00. SPECIAL—Full Line of G. A. R. Suits and Hats.

A Day of Remarkable Underpricing in

Men's and Women's Furnishings.

Men's 121/2c. Fast Black Hose—5c. Women's 121/2c. Fast Black Hose-5c.

Fine Clementina Kid Gloves (from the famous O'Connell stock) -\$1.25 value-79c.

Men's Australian Lamb's Wool Scarlet Underwear, shirts and drawers, sell at \$2-\$1.29.

Men's Heavy Canton Flannel Drawers, 50c. value-29c. Children's School Umbrellas-39c. Men's 28-inch Umbrellas-89c.

Women's Silk Gloria Umbrellas-80c.

New \$1.25 and \$1.50 Wrappers at

Every day sees an increase in the Wrapper selling, for when wrapper-buying is on the shopping list every woman visits this department. These are the highest grade wrappers, and are such as this and every other store sells at \$1.25 and \$1.50

under ordinary circumstances. They are dressmaker made, in finest

quality and absolutely fast color percales; colors are indigo, red, gray and black. The skirts are made full and ample width, with deep hem, and every stitch and seam perfect. The choice is complete as to sizes and colors, and the quantity is sufficiently large to meet a great Saturday's selling.

Saturday Specials for the Children.

Infants' Bedford Cord South, new and stylish, handsomely trimmed capes.

Sale of 25c. Sheet Music at 15c. 1,000 copies of "Rip Van Winkle Was a Lucky Man," words

and music at 15 cents per copy. Regular price at music stores,

Toilet Essentials Greatly Reduced.

HECHTS' GREATER STORES, 513-515 Seventh Street.

those securities; but while only a few of our eighty millions are injured in this way that evil must nevertheless be remedled. Liberty is not a phrase, it is a reality. Savages left to themselves do not know liberty. Liberty manifests itself in just institutions. and its only remedy is publicity. For no one will buy a worthless share of stock if he knows the condition of the corporation that issues it. And when statements of their business are published to the world, every purchaser may know what he buys. And although the trusts themselves, as a method of securing popular confidence, have begun to publish statements of their business, as witness the voluntary publication of its condition by the Steel Trust, yet the administration proposes that the people shall be informed of the condition of corporations doing business throughout the nation if they do not follow the example of the Steel Trust and publish their condition

voluntarily.' Other Evils of the Trusts.

"The other evils of trusts are the unjust raising of prices and the unjust lowering of wages. And although prices are seldom arbitrarily raised by trusts because the higher the prices, the smaller the sales, and therefore the smaller their profits, yet the administration is determined that the folly and the crime of unjust prices shall be made impossible. And although unjust re-duction of wages is less and less frequent, as is proved by the voluntary advancement of the wages of the employes of the Steel Trust and hundreds of other great employers of labor, the possibility of such a wrong must be prevented. But the only method to prevent these wrongs is the gradual development of national control of corporations doing business throughout the nation. And the Department of Commerce, which President Roosevelt urged Congress to create, is the seed from which will grow perfect national control of national industry."

Our Interest in Cuba.

"The prayers of the American people are that Cuba, under the protection of the whether she walks erect with growing strength or whether she totters in weakness and turns to us asking again a government by American administrators, our destiny is relief for Cuba is relief for ourseives, be-cause she will take scores of millions of dollars' worth of the surplus products of our factories and farms.

"Yet the opposition resists reciprocity with Cuba. It demands free trade with Cuba and the world. But will free trade give us markets in foreign countries? No: it gives foreign countries our markets; it surrenders all to our rivals and secures nothing in return. Free trade does not make the markets of other nations free to us, it only makes our markets free to them. The statesmanship of Blaine, of McKinley, of Roosevelt, is merely this: Do not lower, the American tariff an inch to foreign countries till you have secured from them a new market for American markets in

return.
"Where else shall new markets for American products be secured? Our new pos-sessions answer that question; the orient answers that question; the ge graphy of the world answers that question.

The Philippine Balance Sheet. "The argument of Philippine expenses has

been answered by events. The day of Philippine expenses is past. The Philippine government is supported exclusively by Philippine revenues. The cost of suppressing insurrection has already been paid. The period of outlay has ended; the period of

Equal laws are liberty-we have given them to the Filipinos. Impartial courts are lib-erty—we have given them to the Filipinos. Free education is liberty—we are giving it to the Filipinos more rapidly than we gave it to ourselves. We are instructing our Malay wards in regulated methods of industry-their greatest need. Contact with the civilized world is liberty-we are bringing the Filipinos into human touch with the advanced people of the earth. Cultivated fields, happy homes, highways of communi-cation—these are manifestations of liberty. American laws have abolished serfdom and given to every Filipino who will take it land and a home of his own. We are weaving a network of highways throughout the islands which makes people of neigh-boring provinces who yesterday were strangers and enemies today associates and friends. We are welding scores of tribes into a consolidated people and we are giv-ing them the English tongue—the great commercial language of the world. Hardly a year of civil government has passed and we have advanced the people of our Pacific possessions farther in all the substantial benefits of liberty and civilization than they could have achieved by themselves in a century. Let him who doubts this remem-ber that throughout all the ages of human history no Malay people left to themselves ever established an orderly government of any kind." Senator Beveridge closed his address with a tribute to President Roosevelt.

W. H. STUART IN ASYLUM.

British Vice Consul at Boston in

Financial Trouble. A dispatch from Boston yesterday says: W. H. Stuart, British vice consul here, has been placed in the McLean Insane Asylum, United States, may care for herself; but at Waverly, by his family, who have for some time been convinced that because of his peculiar financial methods he has not been responsible for his acts. A number of notes, aggregating \$100,000, are held by her destiny and our aid is her right. And various people. The notes bear the indorsement of Mrs. Stuart, who is the daughter of Arioch Wentworth, a Boston millionaire. The indorsements are alleged to have been forged. It is also understood that Mr. Stuart in his accounts at the consulate was short by about \$15,000, but that his father-in-law made good the deficiency. Stuart has been acting in a peculiar manner for months. He is a comparatively young man. He had been connected with the British consulate for about twenty years, but tendered his resignation on August 20, and it is being considered in London at the present time.

BURKITT FOR GOVERNOR.

Choice of the Texas State Republican Convention.

A dispatch from Fort Worth, Tex., yesterday says: The state republican convention adjourned tonight, after a two days' session. Only two nominations were made, as follows: For governor, George P. Burkitt of Pales-

tine; for treasurer, Eugene Nolte. The convention, which promised to be one of the most turbulent in the history of the party in this state, closed in perfect har-

upon their seats and cheered for President Roosevelt and the republican party. The convention gave E. H. R. Green full authority to supervise the campaigns in Texas during the next two years.

The platform deplores the death of President McKinley, Indorses without qualifica-tion all of the acts of President Roosevelt and says that he is "the unanimous choic of Texas republicans for President in 1904.' Appropriations are asked from the govern-ment to prevent destructive overflows of Texas rivers, the present tariff law is indorsed and protection for the newspapers of the state against libel is demanded.

ASK A MILLION FOR CHURCH. J. Pierpont Morgan and Others Out in Statement.

A New York dispatch says: J. Pierpont Morgan and Senator Hanna, with George MacCulloch Miller of this city, James L. Houghteling of Chicago, William H. Crocker of San Francisco and Samuel Mather of Cleveland, are the signers of a statement issued today asking for funds for the work of the Episcopal Church in the Philippines.

"It is important," says the statement, 'that American Christianity should be in a position to carry on such work among the natives as will convince them of the benevolent intention of the people of the United States."

United States."

The sum named as sufficient to yield an adequate fixed income is \$1,000.000, and Mr. Morgan's banking house will receive this sum the signers agreeing to invest it and pay out the income.

It is announced that Bishop Brent is probably just arriving at Manila; that \$100,000 is already in hand with which to build a cathedral in Manila; that a site has been secured and that George Thomas of Philadelphia has given \$25,000 with which to provide buildings for parish work, to be constructed in connection with the cathedral foundation.

Of the \$1,000,000 needed about \$75,000 is in sight, exclusive of the \$148,000 in hand for buildings. It is said that Mr. Morgan wave the \$100,000 to build the Manila ca-

thedral.

KAISER LED THE CHARGE. Brilliant Climax of the German Field Maneuvers Yesterday.

A dispatch from Frankfort-on-the-Oder vesterday says: Major General Young and Brigadier General Wood and their aids-decamp, Lieuts. "McKinley and McCoy, charged with the cavalry led by Emperor William today. The Americans did not draw their swords, but they rode with the Garde du Corps, one of the household regiments, and the emperor's bodyguard. This charge was the climax of the maneuvers. About 9.000 horsemen-lancers, cuirassiers and dragoons-fell upon the flank of the retreating blues (defending army), capturing thirty of the latter's guns and 2,000 of its infantry. The cavalry started at daylight, made a twelve-mile curve, and at about 8:30 swept over rolling meadows and upon the enemy's forces, which had been theoretically disorganized by a heavy infantry attack. The 9,000 cavalrymen made a frontage of a mile and a half, and in the sunlight, over the open country, they rushed at a hard gallop upon the artillery and infantry, which did not cease firing until the horse-men were near at hand. When the cavalry was within one hundred yards the infantry



Jim Dumps a daughter had who spent Her strength on social pleasures bent. So haggard and so thin she grew, Her cheeks took on an ashen hue. 'Twas "Force" that soon returned her vim. She's now as spry as "Sunny Jim."

makes the weak strong,

Sweet, crisp flakes of wheat and malt-eaten cold.

Girls Must Be Well Fed. "Between the ages of twelve and sixteen girls develop with great rapidity, both mentally and physically. The body must be well supplied with the materials out of which to manufacture energy and the elements of repair—in other words, girls must be well fed." -Dr. Alice M. Hart, in "Diet in Sickness and Health."

tween the groups and the guns. Several Captain Kilgore describes the landing of the The emperor, mounted on a white Arab lows: horse, directed the movements, and at the finish galloped ahead as recklessly as any trooper. The empress was present on horse back. Major General Corbin and Lieuten

erts and other foreign guests were on a hill, around which the charge was made. General Corbin said it was the finest military spectacle he ever saw. Emperor William's customary morning salutation to the Americans has been, "Well, how's the khaki brigade?"

ant Colonel John A. Johnston, Earl Rob-

His majesty has also been disposed to chaff the Americans a little. Today they wore blue fatigue uniforms. His sharp eye noted the change, and he remarked pleasantly upon it. The Zeltung, commenting on the sim-plicity of the American uniforms, said: "The American visitors have no need of uniforms to make them look like soldiers."

A Duck in Strange Quarters. From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The remarkable discovery of a full-grown duck in the stomach of a halibut is reported by Captain Kilgore of the United States revenue cutter Rush, now stationed at Sitka. The fish, an unusually large one, was caught by one of the quartermasters quickly formed into close, platoon groups, of the cutter No. 13. In a letter to the which the horsemen broke up, galloping beof the cutter No. 13. In a letter to the

fish and the discovery of the bird as fol-

"It has been the habit of the crew when the cutter comes into the harbor to set a troil near the vessel for halibut, which are found in these waters weighing from fifty to seventy-five pounds. When Quartermaster Pedersen, an enthusiastic fisherman, hauled in his line yesterday morning he was rewarded with a fine halibut, weighing 170 pounds. The landing naturally produced quite a commotion on board. But the sur-prising feature occurred when the halibut was opened in the process of distribution to the messes. A bluebill duck, as large as a mallard, was found in his stomach in a perfect state of preservation, its flat bill, feet and feathers all in place as in life. The fish, evidently not satisfied with his meal, came along, took the hook, baited with his neal, came along, took the hook, baited meal, came along, took the hook, batted with salt herring, which resulted in his capture. I have seen thousands of fish opened, from smelt to shark, and knew that sea birds caught fish, but this is the first instance in my experience when the order was reversed and a duck was found in a fish.

Somewhat Different. From the Chicago News.

Diggs-"I set a trap for my wife the other evening." Biggs-"Not jealous, I hope?" Diggs-"Oh, no. She wanted to catch a

External Use of Olive Oil. From the Vegetarian. One of the most wholesome and nutritious

articles of diet is olive oil, and it is as beneficial for external as for internal use. It was the custom of the ancients, who were most luxurious in their bathing habits, to anoint the body with vegetable oils after the bath. Athletes and gladiators also anointed their bodies with oils. Roman athletes were in the habit of using the freship expressed oil of the olive to give agility and suppleness to their limbs. Some of the greatest beauties of whom history tells have also been prone to the use of oil. Mme. Recamier was in the habit of partaking freely of olive oil with her food and using it also after the bath. Her beautiful skin and clear complexion were doubtless due to this rather than to powders or paints. Tradition says that both Cleopatra and Zenobia partook freely of olive oil and used oils after the bath. In the countries where the olive flourishes, such as Italy, medical practitioners use the oil very freely for a host of ailments It is maintained in the Levantine countries that the external use of oil prevents rheumatism, gout and other kindred maladies which are aggravated by external chils, and that the internal use of the oil removes the toxic con-dition of the blood which leads to the gen-eration of these maladies.